Nor Flood Nor Fire Will
Stop Us Till We've Won

Nippon Times

Down With Tyranny in
The Name of Democracy

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SPEECH IN DIET BY SHIGEMITSU IS EMPHASIZED

Iguchi Avers It Might Be Called East Asia Charter or Shigemitsu Declaration

DISCOUNTS MOSCOW TALKS

Possibility of Success Is Remote, Spokesman of Board Of Information Says

"Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu's declaration at the Imperial Diet on Wednesday might be called the East Asia Charter or the Shigemitsu Declaration and will long remain as an epoch-making declaration in the history of East Asia," Sadao Iguchi, Director of the Foreign Office Information Department and concurrently Spokesman of the Board of Information, emphasized at the regular press conference for resident foreign correspondents on Friday.

"In his speech which clarified the guiding principles governing the relations among the nations within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," Mr. Iguchi said, "Foreign Minister Shigemitsu proposed the abolition of racial discrimination, economic reciprocity, cultural promotion and the opening of natural resources, not only for a few but to the whole world. Japan's ideal for the construction of the Co-Prosperity in East Asia as clarified in the Foreign Minister's speech, therefore, is not exclusive and does not repudiate real internationalism."

Sees End to Atlantic Charter

Pointing out that the Shigemitsu declaration outshines the infamous Atlantic Charter, Spokesman Iguchi stated he believed that the United States and Britain will realize the folly of their war for destruction and world domination and discard the outmoded Atlantic Charter.

Commenting on the Moscow conference now under way, Mr. Iguchi declared that he was extremely doubtful as to the outcome of the parley because there exists a persistent divergence of views between the Anglo-American camp and the Soviet Union.

He pointed out that a Domei report from Lisbon dated October 27 quoted a Tass correspondent in New York to have reported that the United States is now engaged in intensive propaganda against the formation of a second front. In the meantime, he said, Reuter correspondent in Moscow Harold King reported a few days ago that the Moscow conference had entered the most delicate phase. Other neutral sources, according to Mr. Iguchi, also endorse such pessimistic observations.

Moreover, Mr. Iguchi revealed that Senator Albert Chandler and other United States Senators some time ago pointed out that there exists a divergence of views between the United States and Britain regarding their respective war aims. It seems, said Mr. Iguchi, that the conflict is becoming more conspicuous and is almost insurmountable.

Continuing, Mr. Iguchi said:

"The Soviet press is reported to be demanding the formation of a second front so that 60 German divisions may be diverted from the Eastern Front as soon as possible. The Anglo-American camp, however, is trying to evade the issue as much as possible as is clear from the speech made recently in London by Prime Minister Jan C. Smuts of the Union of South Africa.

"Moreover, the Anglo-American camp and the Soviet Union are confronted by thorny questions regarding the latter's border problem and the status of the Baltic States which the United States and Britain seem so keen about settling at the present Moscow conference. To this the Soviet emphatically says 'No.' I think it was the Pravda that said it was nonsense to discuss this question. The paper said that if they are going to discuss the border question as regards Russia, why not then discuss the status of California which the United States took from Mexico.

No End of Debates

"In this regard also, there is no end of debates between the two parties and I am extremely doubtful of the successful end of the Moscow parley. In this connection I might refer to the parable of the "Three men in a Boat" trying to row in three different directions.

"The American and British propaganda machines have depicted a

(Continued on Page 2)

Imperial Audience Granted Nine Gallant Army Officers

Five Unit Commanders, Recipients of Citations for Distinguished Actions on Front Lines, Granted Unprecedented Honor

His Majesty the Emperor at 10 a.m. Friday graciously granted an audience in the ante-chamber of the Imperial Palace to Lieutenant-General Shigeru Oki, and Major-Generals Shigeji Shirogane, Torao Ikuta, and Hachisaburo Nishihara, who have returned from the front after serving meritoriously.

Following that, Colonel Toru Harada, Lieutenant-Colonel Toshio Ota, Major Ryo Nishiyama, Major Tomekichi Itohiya, and Captain Takio Nakanishi, who had been granted citations for the distinguished services they rendered on the front lines, were granted the unprecedented honor of also being received in audience by His Imperial Majesty.

All of those honored were later graciously granted gifts of sake in the southern ante-chamber. Lieutenant-General Oki, and Major-Generals Shirogane, Ikuta, and Nishihara were also graciously granted a set each of wooden cups with the Imperial Crest in appreciation for their services.

Colonel Harada and the other four officers called at the War Ministry at noon, Friday, and respectfully spoke as follows:

Lieutenant-Colonel Ota: "I remember vividly the time we captured the enemy chief, Wang Ching-tsai, on February 25, this year, during the Kiangpei annihilation operations. At that time my unit had the mission of holding the right wing of the encirclement move against the Wang forces. On February 25, the Wang forces slipped out of the ring and we were ordered to pursue them immediately and at about 5:30 p.m. on the same day we succeeded in capturing about 70 of the enemy including Wang. At that time Wang had discarded his uniform and was wearing plain clothes. We had a picture of him and finally succeeded in capturing him after searching the whole village".

Major Itohiya: "Because those under my command are natives of the area where Kusunoki Masashige, the great patriot, fought in history, I have trained them with the motto, 'uphold our tradition!' As a result of really furious training carried out with the idea that training is the same as war, we were able to accomplish much, sacrificing little. But there are some of my subordinates who are not able to share this great honor we have been granted today and when I think of that a feeling which I cannot express comes over me. I am determined to give my all in serving the nation."

Major Nishiyama: "I was granted a citation for what we did during the battle for the reduction of Hongkong. At this time, when most of the men who used to be under me have fallen for the nation in the South Pacific area, I am overcome with deep emotion and regret that I am unable to share with them the honor I have been granted today. But I am sure that the spirits of my officers men, and their families are happy, understanding this honor."

Colonel Harada: It was on Meiji-setsu, a year before last, that we succeeded in crossing the vast Salween River. We annihilated the enemy forces there and near Baan met the British Indian forces for the first time. We smashed them, and the men of my unit were impressed clearly that the British were nothing. And on March 8, Imperial Rescript Observance Day, we entered Rangoon. From there we drove up into northern Burma and on March 30 smashed the mechanized British Indian 17th division at Shwedaung in a furious engagement. I was impressed deeply by the courage and might of the Japanese soldiers. When we were driving for Rangoon, everyone thought of nothing else but to reduce that point and advanced 60 kilometers in 10 hours. The honor I was granted today is not mine alone; I am merely the representative of my unit."

Captain Nakanishi: "I can still see before my eyes the furious gunfire shot up by the enemy during the surprise-raid on Palembang carried out in 1942. Through the curtain of gunfire thrown up against the sky the paratroops swooped down on the enemy. Speed and close cooperation are necessary in such operations. The ground units covering the descent of the paratroops do not draw as much attention from the public but their operations, nevertheless, are vital. Both forces have to be coordinated perfectly. The battle for Palembang was the most difficult battle I have ever taken part in. We succeeded after heroic sacrifices were made and because of our determination not to stop until the enemy was crushed."

INDIAN CADETS HOLD SECOND GRADUATION

Nethaji Bose, National Army Officers Attend Ceremony; March-Past Staged

Domei

SHONAN, October 28.—The graduation ceremony of the second batch of cadets of the Indian Officers' Training School was held yesterday evening in the presence of Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, officers of the Indian National Army and representatives of the Indian Independence League.

Addressing the graduates, Mr. Bose declared, "Moral strength, born out of conviction of their cause, in just and noble hearts of rank and file in the Indian National Army is mightier than arms."

He said that almost all obstacles in the way of the struggle for freedom have been overcome with the creation of the Provisional Government of Free India and the Indian National Army, and the only thing left is to march into India to drive out the Anglo-American tyrants.

The Indian leader then presented Sant Singh with the Sword of Honor for being the best cadet and a silver watch to Desa Singh.

The Commandant of the School also made a short speech in which he said that he was confident that the cadets on leaving school would acquit themselves nobly on the battlefield. He exhorted the graduates to be like steam rollers to crush every obstacle that hinders their progress.

A march-past of the cadets brought the ceremony to a close.

Moscow Talks Continue

Domei

MOSCOW, October 28.—The representatives of United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union conferred for four hours this afternoon.

U.S. PUBLIC WARNED OF NIPPON'S POWER

War Output Underrated, Says Russell; Nimitz Sees Navy Formidable

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 28.—Serious warning on Japan's productive capacity was sounded by Senator Richard B. Russell, Democrat from Georgia, one of the globe-trotting United States Senators who recently returned to Washington, in a press interview today, according to Washington dispatches received here. As quoted in these dispatches, Senator Russell said:

"Judging by reliable information in my possession, the Americans still underrate Japan's innate strength, especially her productive capacity. Japan's aircraft production is more than double the quantity that Americans give her credit.

"In shipbuilding, too, it is safe to estimate that Japan's production has at least been doubled since the attack on Pearl Harbor."

Japan's Navy Still Strong

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 28.—Addressing a large gathering of American naval officers at Pearl Harbor on Wednesday, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander-in-chief of the United States Pacific fleet, stressed that the Japanese Fleet still remains powerful and that the slightest optimism was unwarranted, according to Honolulu dispatches received here.

Admiral Nimitz said:

"Even if the Japanese Fleet has suffered damage, it still remains powerful and is in a position to make sufficiently effective long-distance operations to deal considerable blows to the United States forces.

"Not only that, but Japan maintains well-equipped and practically unscarred army forces in her mainland, in China and elsewhere."

TOJO STRESSES DETERMINATION OF EAST ASIANS

Prime Minister Issues Statement at End of 83rd Extraordinary Diet Session

AXIS TIES EMPHASIZED

Approved Measures Will Be Enforced at Once After Imperial Sanctions

Japan's national policy for coping with the various pressing affairs at home and in dealings with foreign countries having been elucidated at the 83rd extraordinary session of the Diet, the grand march of the 1,000,000,000 people of Greater East Asia to create new history by shattering Anglo-American Powers will proceed with a firmer tread than ever and in an enhanced spirit of invincibility, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo said in a statement issued Friday on the occasion of the closing of the Diet session.

The legislative and budgetary bills that had been approved by the Diet would be promptly enforced by the Government and the combat disposition of the total nation would be undertaken with the utmost vigor, the statement declared.

"The Diet session just ended was held at a time when the war was assuming a grimmer aspect than ever after nearly two years of conflict with the United States and Britain, the Prime Minister said. "Both the House of Peers and House of Representatives responded well to the call of the times and dedicated themselves wholeheartedly to the successful prosecution of the war. They reflected the unshakable determination and perfect unity of the 100,000,000 people of Japan and carefully and swiftly they have discharged their important duty of giving consent to the measures proposed by the Government.

"Through this session of the Diet, the national policy of Japan for coping with the various pressing affairs at home and in dealings with foreign countries have been clarified before all the world. The concrete measures based on it are to be quickly and firmly enforced on the strength of the unity of a nation of 100,000,000.

"The various nations of Greater East Asia, 1,000,000,000 strong, burning with the splendid zeal to renovate history and to construct a new order in our part of the world, are joined solidly with Japan in mind as in material resources for the grand march to construct a sphere of common prosperity through the overthrow of Anglo-American world domination. The iron battle array of Greater East Asia is now more solid than ever.

"In view of these propitious circumstances, our conviction of ultimate victory is all the firmer and the Empire is more determined than ever to tighten its friendly relations with its European allies in order to smash their common enemies in West and East.

"The budgetary and legislative bills that have been approved by the Diet will be enforced at once after the Imperial sanctions are granted. We expect to enforce them in a manner fully consonant with the decisive nature of the war we are fighting. I earnestly desire that the people of this country will dispose themselves in battle formation as quickly as possible and dedicate themselves to the task of epochally increasing the fighting strength of the nation in spite of all difficulties."

Meanwhile, the Government is steadily preparing for the basic readjustments in the administrative structure centering upon the estab-

(Continued on Page 3)

His Majesty Sends Greetings Message To Turk President

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to send a telegraphic message of congratulation on Friday to General Ismet Inonu, President of Turkey, on the occasion of the anniversary of Turkey's declaration of Republican Government.

MINISTERS, SOLONS GRANTED AUDIENCE

Prime Minister Tojo Invites Peers, Representatives After Closing Ceremony

His Majesty the Emperor at 11:50 a.m. Friday graciously granted an audience to Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and about 1,100 others connected with the Diet just closed, in appreciation for the services they had rendered. Those who were honored by the Imperial Audience which was granted in the Main Hall were, besides Prime Minister Tojo, the various Ministers of State and the other members of the Government Committee; the President and Vice-President of the House of Peers, the Speaker and Vice-Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the other members of the two Houses; the Vice-Ministers and Secretaries of the Cabinet.

With the conclusion of the three-day session of the 83rd Extraordinary Diet, on Thursday, the closing ceremony was held at 11 a.m. Friday.

The function was attended by Prime Minister Tojo and all other Cabinet Ministers and all the members of the Houses. Prime Minister Tojo read the Imperial Rescript before the entire assembly. The ceremony was brought to a close at 11:05 a.m.

Prime Minister Tojo then invited all the members of the Diet and Government committee members to a luncheon party at his official residence.

In his address delivered in the course of the function, Prime Minister Tojo thanked the Diet members and asked them for cooperation with the Government for speedy increase of the nation's fighting power.

ANGLO-U.S. UNION SCORED BY HOOVER

Says It Would Generate Strong Opposition

Domei

LISBON, October 28.—Herbert Hoover, former President of the United States, in a speech today before the Chamber of Commerce and "civic organizations in Kansas City, condemned the Anglo-American alliance asserting that it would "generate organized opposition by the other 90 per cent of the human race" to world mastery by the English-speaking peoples.

Pointing out that one of the suggestions which had been advanced is some sort of legal ties, including citizenship, common currency, free-trade and military alliance, Hoover asked, "Would not such an act at once raise the fears of all other nations that this is a step to world mastery by the English-speaking people and promptly generate organized opposition among the other 90 per cent of the human race?"

Herbert Hoover said that he believed that Anglo-American collaboration was necessary but collaboration does not require amalgamation.

Koscak Yamada Heads Musical Party of Four To Manila; Makes Courtesy Call on Laurel

Domei

MANILA, October 29.—Heading the musical mission to the Philippines, Koscak Yamada, world-famous Japanese composer, accompanied by three other musicians arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The members of the mission besides Mr. Yamada, included Yoichi Hiraoka, noted xylophonist, Miss Teruko Tani, soprano and Miss Ruriko Tominaga, young pianist.

The party was welcomed by a group of leading Filipino musicians and Filipino and Japanese dignitaries.

After registering at the Manila Hotel, the party called on President Jose P. Laurel to pay their respect.

It is recalled that Mr. Yamada's composition, "Philippine's Independence March," played by the Japan Symphony Orchestra, was relayed to Manila from Tokyo on the occasion of the Philippine Independence.

The Tribune, meanwhile, editorially asserted that the mission's visit was an indication of "further strengthening and cementing of Philippine-Japanese spiritual relations."

It added, "At no other time have cultural visits and interchanges of men of high spirit been so keenly needed, when the first ray of understanding is penetrating the thick gloom of human passions in conflict."

NAVAL GARRISON DOWNS 27 OF ENEMY AIRCRAFT RAIDING BALLALE ISLE

America Up Against Wall In Combat Against Japan

Capital Ship Losses Big Setback for U.S.; Planes and Small Seacraft Limited in Efficiency; Nippon Must Strike Air Blow

Special to the Nippon Times

"How are we going to fight this war?" The problem has been a nightmare for the United States which lost more than 20 capital ships, cruisers, destroyers and transports at the hands of the Imperial Japanese Navy on December 8, 1941 and which, moreover, has been losing every battle in the Pacific ever since.

Since the German thrust into Poland on September 1, 1939 and, more recently, since the opening of the War of Greater East Asia, the United States, as the self-appointed "Arsenal of Democracy," has been at greatest pains to bolster her war production through such measures as consumption cut, reorganization of enterprise, strengthening of economic control and every other conceivable contrivance. For all that, however, America still lacks a dependable capital ship fleet, while Britain, her sole partner and representative of the anti-Axis camp in Europe, is preoccupied with the maintenance of her own existence.

Small wonder, therefore, that the American public should openly take the Government to task for the sacrifices incurred. Indeed, it is easy to imagine that what the American war leaders dread most is not Japan and Germany but, rather, the ever-increasing voice of public dissatisfaction in their own country.

How can the United States wiggle out of this impasse? In other words, how can she achieve tangible enough war results in the face of the might of Japan and Germany to satisfy her people? Omitting the discussion of American strategy against Germany, a survey of her tactics in the Pacific, will be made here.

America needs no reminder that the most effective course for her to take is to concentrate all her available strength in the Pacific, force the Japanese capital ship fleet to a decision there and annihilate it at a single blow.

Naval Encounter Avoided

Unfortunately for the United States, however, with her capital ship fleet completely smashed by the Japanese Navy in the Pearl Harbor debacle and in several engagements since then, she utterly lacks the strength required for a decisive combat with the powerful and unscarred Japanese Navy. Nor has she a stomach for such a venture.

Driven into the predicament where they must devise a face-saving formula while steadfastly abstaining from a decisive combat, the American war leaders thought out a ruse, namely, the island-to-island stepping-stone strategy, which has been unleashed since the first battle in the Solomons in August last year and intensified since June 30 this year.

What, then, are the considerations prompting the employment of this strategy? First, there is the question of war arms and equipment to deal with. Having suffered crushing blows right at the opening of the war, America is not in a position to wage a decisive battle against Japan without complete replenishment of her fighting strength, which she has no hope of accomplishing in a short period of time. As it is, America has nothing to fall back on except aircraft, small-type seacraft and land forces.

Aircraft can be produced without much difficulty by converting the automobile industry which vaunts its productive capacity. Small-type seacraft can be built in a comparatively short time at the innumerable improvised small and sundry dockyards throughout the country. Land forces require comparatively less equipment and training.

On the other hand, in point of seaworthiness, fighting and defensive power and cruising range, capital ships are an absolute requisite for battle in the open ocean. The United States has made some progress in replenishing the supply of aircraft and small-type vessels, but she has yet to replenish her capital ship strength to a satisfactory extent. Herein lies the first reason for America's dodging operations on the sea.

Next, in modern naval war, aircraft and capital ships are like the wheels of a cart, so much so that the participation of air strength is an important factor in deciding the issue. While it is true that large-type bomber planes of an unprecedentedly long cruising range have emerged, the cruising range is not long enough to enable land-based air strength, regularly, to cooperate in ocean operations. If air strength must participate, it must be carried by aircraft carriers. But the fact is that the vulnerability of American aircraft carriers has been revealed for all to see by attacks by the Imperial Air and Submarine Forces.

Since the Americans are inexorable sticklers to the rule of not waging a battle unless they have twice the enemy's strength, they will certainly not entrust the conveyance of air strength to such vulnerable carriers. And air strength is so important a factor as to decide the very issue of a war. In order that air strength may be carried to its destination with assurance of a reasonable degree of safety, protection by powerful seacraft is absolutely necessary. Here, we have a picture of America in a terribly quandary. This is another reason why she shrinks from operations in the open ocean.

In addition to the lack of capital ship strength, topographical conditions constitute another factor deterring the United States from daring an open-ocean battle. With aircraft and small-type seacraft as the only weapons, America has no alternative but to operate in island-surrounded seas, such as the Aleutians and the Solomons, which permit the movement of troops in improvised small-type ships under protection by island-based aircraft.

Now, in respect of seaworthiness, small-type seacraft can prove highly useful and versatile in calm waters, but once out on rough seas, they suffer serious setbacks to their activity and, even if mobilized in large numbers, seldom produce the desired effect.

South Pacific Suitable

From this, it is self-evident which area America would choose as a sphere of her counter-offensive operations, the fog-enveloped and storm-swept Aleutians which even several-thousand tonners often find difficult to negotiate, or the Solomons which are the calmer and surrounded by more islands.

The enemy's Solomon operations are, thus, the natural and inevitable conclusion: his operations in the Guadalcanal and New Georgia areas are understandable enough.

Diverse as are the tactics employed by the enemy in these areas, they resolve themselves, in the last analysis, into one object—to push air bases forward by speedy transportation of troops in small-type seacraft under protection by aircraft.

The Imperial Forces have been successfully frustrating the enemy designs. By sending proper reinforcements to the first lines, by making strategic withdrawals in certain areas and advances in others, by tightly defending certain positions, the Nippon Forces have enticed the enemy into a war of attrition and been dealing him telling blows one after another, so much so, in fact, that United States Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox had to put up the following feeble excuse:

"Admittedly, island-to-island operations involve heavy attrition. We have taken to these tactics not as a final move but as a prelude to full-fledged operations."

Critical examination reveals fundamental defects in and inescapable limitations to enemy tactics. The limitations come from (1) the nature of functions of aircraft and (2) the cruising range, seaworthiness and other aspects of small-type seacraft, such as torpedo boats, landing boats, etc.

Essentially, except in the case of surprise attacks, the efficiency and durability of air strength are deter-

(Continued on Page 2)

Attack on Oct. 28 by Foe's Formation of 79 Planes Is Repulsed

FIGHTING IS INTENSE

Chiang Forces Completely Trapped in Nu River Area, Chungking Admits

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, October 28.—Twenty-seven of the 79 enemy bombers and fighters that came attacking our position on Ballale Island east of Bougainville Island were shot down this morning.

Ever since the withdrawal of our forces from Kulambangra and Vella Lavella islands, the enemy counter-offensive on the Bougainville area, especially since about the time of their landing on Mono Island, has been further intensified and day after day they are attacking in a large mixed formation of 100 or so bombers and fighters.

At about 10 a.m. today, 79 enemy bombers and fighters appeared over Ballale Island east of Bougainville. Our naval garrison there at once subjected them to cross-fire and shot down 27 of them. Some minor damage was sustained by our military establishments on the ground.

Steel Net Closing

Domei

LISBON, October 28.—The Japanese operations of encirclement and annihilations being carried out against the Chungking forces in the Burma-Chinese border area is being pushed still further, reports from Chungking indicate. These reports further reveal that informed military circles in Chungking are of the opinion that after the Japanese complete mopping-up that area they will move out in operations to cross the Nu River.

Reuters, carrying the official announcement made by the Chungking National Military Council on Thursday that its forces on the west bank of the Nu River had moved out in a counter-offensive, declared that "this fighting is going on behind the Japanese first lines," thereby admitting that the Chungking forces in the Kaolikang Mountains were completely enclosed in the Japanese ring of steel.

Admits Trobriand Raid

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 28.—Anti-Axis headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific, in its communique issued today, announced that Japanese Air Units attacked Trobriand Island on October 26 causing damage to anti-Axis positions there, according to information from Melborne.

PERAK SHOWS PROGRESS IN ALL LOCAL INDUSTRIES

Not Only Are Domestic Needs Being Met But Many People Are Earning Extra Income

Domei

IPOH, October 28.—Though still in their initial stages, various domestic industries are progressing rapidly in Perak Province enabling many families to earn extra income on the one hand, while requirements of local inhabitants will be met on the other.

Making full use of coconut fibre, which are abundantly available, hundreds of young girls are working in many small factories where a variety of rope is made.

Buttons of various sizes and tooth brushes, manufactured from parts of animals slaughtered in abattoirs are also being produced.

Other domestic industries include making of rubber mats, paper from bamboo, wooden boxes and helmets et cetera.

Tanning is now another important domestic industry, and the authorities are encouraging the people to industrialize this on a big scale since large quantities of cow hides can be obtained from cattle slaughtered in the Province at the end of each year.

U.S. AGENTS ABROAD NEGLECT INTERESTS

Globe-Trotting Senator Complains America Will Get But Little From Investments

Domei

LISBON, October 28.—Senator Richard B. Russell, Democrat from Georgia and one of the five recent globe-trotting Senators, declared that American agencies are working at cross purposes abroad and that "Our post-war interests are being neglected and we stand to get very little from our immense investments, according to reports from Washington.

Asserting that there was no overall foreign policy governing American agencies abroad, Senator Russell expressed "envy" at the efficient methods with which the British look after their military, diplomatic and commercial interests.

Senator Russell told the Senate that there would be "inevitably a conflict and collision after the war" if the United States attempts to "rely upon even so splendid an ally as the United Kingdom to protect all our interests."

He repeated the speech made on October 7 in the closed Senate, criticizing the failure of the United States to obtain full credit abroad, particularly in Turkey and Russia for the lend-lease shipments. He concluded, "Many of our allies and some of our late enemies have too high expectations of the amount of relief and rehabilitation the United States will be able to supply."

SPANISH ENVOY TO CHINA SHIFTED TO TOKYO POST

Maldonado Taking Up Special Duties at Embassy Here; Coming to Japan Soon

Domei

SHANGHAI, October 28.—Alvaro de Maldonado, Spanish Minister to China and concurrently Consul-General in Shanghai, has been ordered by the Spanish Government to take up special duties with the Spanish Embassy in Tokyo, it was learned here.

Mr. Maldonado received final instructions from Spanish Foreign Minister Count Francisco Jordana and is now engaged in preparations to leave for his new post.

His successor has not yet been named, but it is believed that Jose G. de Gregoria, secretary in charge of the old Spanish Legation in Peking, will assume duties as Charge d'Affaires.

Mr. Maldonado came to East Asia in 1939 when he was appointed Consul-General of Manila. He was transferred to Shanghai in early 1941 and named Minister following Spain's recognition of the National Government.

JAVANESE EAGER TO JOIN VOLUNTEER DEFENSE ARMY

Women Send Petitions to Administration to Establish Military Relief Body

Domei

DJAKARTA, October 29.—The recent formation of the Java Volunteer Defense Army has already spurred several score thousand of men to volunteer for service in the army.

Meanwhile, Javanese womanhood has been evincing no less vehement zeal to contribute its quota toward the defense of the fatherland. This burning enthusiasm found expression in the petitions submitted on Wednesday by leading Javanese women's organizations to the Japanese Military Administration for permission to create a Women's Society for Military Relief.

The Japanese Military Administration, in response, have decided to make speedy arrangements so that the earnest wish of the native women may be fulfilled.

The matter of military relief is included in the recommendations already submitted by the Central Administrative Council.

AUSSIE GENERAL KILLED

Goodman's Death in Finschhafen Area Announced

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 28.—The Australian Government today announced that Brigadier-General Goodman had been killed in the course of a recent air raid on Finschhafen, New Guinea, by Japanese Air Units, it is reported from Canberra.

Goodman was formerly in the Middle East as commander of an artillery corps.

Including Goodman, three enemy generals were also killed in the Finschhafen area.

At End of Diet Session

With the 83rd Extraordinary Session of the Diet having been brought to a close, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and the members of the Cabinet stood on the steps of the Diet building and had their picture taken as shown in above photo.

Japanese Internees Passively Resist Farm Labor at Tutelake Camp of WRA

Domei

LISBON, October 28.—Japanese internees at Tutelake Segregation Center are refusing to do farm work because they feel as if they were prisoners of war, according to a dispatch from San Francisco. Regarding this trouble, the War Relocation Administration announced, "WRA officials on the project are dealing with the situation firmly."

The dispatch revealed that between 300 and 400 Japanese internees at other WRA centers have volunteered to harvest the 100 acres of potatoes, cabbages, carrots, parsnips, turnips, beets and other root crops, most of which will be shipped to the nine other Japanese relocation sites. It is said that these volunteers were being transported to Tutelake.

The WRA officials said that a truck accident which resulted in the death of one internee and injuries to several others were the cause of the strike. However, "There was no apparent leader or spokesman for the group, who passively resisted the demands to do farm work."

The internees include a group formerly interned at Sand Island, Oahu.

JAVA'S WAR STRUCTURE TO BE FURTHER PROPPED

Central Council Decides to Hold Meeting to Put All Decisions Into Practice

Domei

DJAKARTA, October 29.—In order to translate into practice the decision made at the first Central Council meeting to bolster Java's wartime structure, the local Military Administration has decided to hold a provincial administrative conference here for two days beginning November 5.

It is recalled that at the first Central Council meeting, it was decided to exert full efforts for strengthening the island's wartime structure, increase production and to effectively utilize the labor supply.

The forthcoming conference will be aimed at putting into concrete form, measures decided at the Central Council meeting and will stress the administration's policy of encouraging full participation of native inhabitants in local development.

CIANO'S BLACK TREACHERY AGAINST IL DUCE EXPOSED

Had Inordinate Ambition to Put Himself in Mussolini's Place, Says Lavoro Fascista

Domei

BERLIN, October 28.—The fact that Count Galeazzo Ciano, former Foreign Minister of Italy, was mixed up in the conspiracy to overthrow the former Fascist Government was laid bare in the Lavoro Fascista, the organ of the Fascist Party, in its yesterday's issue.

The journal says:

"For the sake of personal gains, Count Ciano deceived his father-in-law, Il Duce Mussolini. He had the inordinate ambition to install himself in the Duce's place or to secure some other important position."

Total silence had been maintained regarding Count Ciano's implication in the anti-Fascist Government plot. The Lavoro Fascista was the first to break this silence.

U.S. Army Rejects 750,000 Youths Who Cannot Read

Domei

GENEVA, October 28.—Some 750,000 able-bodied young Americans were rejected by the United States recruiting officers on account of their inability to read or write. According to the Reader's Digest, this figure represents about 50 divisions without which the American army could not do. The army authorities, consequently, decided to establish elementary schools where these analphabets will have to learn how to read and to write for eight hours a day and during six days a week for a period of three months.

REICH AIR FORCES READY

Goebbels Predicts Reprisal Bombings Against Enemy

Domei

BERLIN, October 28.—Prophesying reprisal bombings against the United States and Britain, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister for Propaganda and National Enlightenment, writes as follows in this week's Das Reich:

"In the near future, air fighting will gradually turn unfavorable to the anti-Axis forces. The day of the German forces' complete reprisals is tardy but is certainly approaching."

Tsushima Revising Set-Up

Domei

PEKING, October 29.—Following the return here in November of its President, Juichi Tsushima, who is at present conferring with home authorities, the North China Development Company is scheduled to undergo reorganization of its system and a personnel reshuffle.

AMERICA AGAINST WALL IN FIGHTING

(Continued From Page 1)

mined by the action radius of fighter planes which have the longest cruising range of all types of aircraft.

When an air battle is fought on an equal footing, one would naturally presuppose that the enemy has fighter planes flying over his airbase as defense strength. In such a case, attacks by bombers unprotected by fighter planes may achieve an ephemeral "surprise attack" success, but can never bring durable air mastery. Only when bombers can keep up unrestrained activity while comrade fighter planes are engaging the enemy, can real air control be secured.

Serious setbacks will be suffered to the enemy plans unless he can locate another suitable island, i.e., a new object of invasion, within the action radius of fighter planes from his present base (it being understood that fighter planes have the longest cruising range of all aircraft). With their characteristic timidity, and with such poor fleet strength the Americans dare not attempt landing operations in seas over which they have no air mastery. If they must reinforce landing operations by aircraft under such circumstances, aircraft carriers are the only means. But aircraft carriers without protection of powerful capital ships are faced with sheer vulnerability. It is least conceivable that the Americans, to whom aircraft are practically the only tangible strength, will run the risk of sending aircraft by carriers protected by capital ships. Here again the American tactics are faced by serious setbacks.

Useless in Rough Sea

The most conspicuous feature of the enemy sea operations in the Solomons is to be found in the activity of high-speed, light-weight torpedo boats and landing vessels. Probably because the parts are easy to mass-produce, large numbers of torpedo boats, manned by small crews and with simple equipment, skip nimbly about in the narrow, calm, island-surrounded seas.

But their poor seaworthineess is the fatal defect of these small-type craft. Once they are out on rough seas, they become well-nigh marooned. What is worse their short cruising range prevents independent action on rough seas.

The salient feature of torpedo boats is that they are effective only as a surprise attack weapon in operations in island-sheltered seas. Once out on open ocean where there are no island shelters, they are almost completely out of their elements.

With these inescapable limitations imposed on small-type seacraft and aircraft, at present the pillar of America's fighting strength, all she can ever hope to do outside the action radius of these craft are gingerly surprise attacks such as she attempted against Minamitorishima Island on September 1. A full-fledged grapple with a well-balanced and aircraft-protected fleet is utterly beyond her. America, thus, finds herself against the wall.

What means are the Americans thinking of to find a way out of this serious impasse? Judging by the way they have been fighting, there is no doubt that they have several plans in mind. Enemy commentators are talking glibly about abandoning the island-to-island operations, a feeble, tedious counter-offensive, in favor of a thrust into Burma such as Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten has been vaunting. They are also discussing the possibility of transferring the British capital ship strength to the Pacific and the Indian Oceans. These plans are quite likely.

Since her crushing defeats at the hands of the Imperial Navy at the beginning of the war, America has subscribed whole-heartedly to the theory, "Air strength decides the issue of modern war." Flaunting this thory constantly before her people, America has been trying frantically to replenish her air strength.

Japan's seacraft are incomparably superior. So is her air strength. All we have to do is to increase this air strength many fold. After all, air strength, and air strength alone, has constituted America's fighting power. The only way to annihilate the enemy in a decisive battle is to concentrate our attack on the heart of his strength. As soon as America is brought to the full realization that she is not worthy of Japan's steel in air war as well, so soon will her present highly vaunted fighting power begin to crumble.

Indian Women Take Up Arms

With the cry of "Onward to Delhi" as the keynote of the Indian National Army, Indian women are taking up arms side by side with the men to crush the British. Photo shows Nethaji Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army, with Miss Swaminadhan Lakshmi, Director of the Women's Department, (left) reviewing a crack group of Indian Women Regiment at Shonan.

P.I. EXPANDS PHONE SERVICE

5 More Stations Opening to Boost Inter-Island Communications

Domei

MANILA, October 29.—With facilities for closer inter-island communications ever increasing, five additional telephone stations will open on October 30 throughout the Philippines, according to the Philippine Bureau of Electric Communication.

The four stations in Luzon include the towns of Bautista and Urdaneta in Pangasinan Province, Victoria in Tarlac Province and Siain in Tayabas Province. One will be opened in Iligan, Mindanao Island.

JAPANESE VESSEL SUNK IN EAST CHINA WATERS

Fuji Maru Torpedoed by Enemy Submarine; Another Craft Is Damaged; Casualties Small

The Fuji Maru was sunk, and the Kamo Maru damaged in the East China Sea by an enemy submarine between midnight Tuesday and dawn Wednesday, the Communications Ministry announced on Friday. Ten casualties were caused and about 20 are unaccounted for among the passengers and crews of the ships; the rest were all rescued.

The announcement, made at 4 p.m. Friday, reads as follows: "The Kamo Maru and the Fuji Maru, which were cruising along in the East China Sea area were subjected to a torpedo attack by an enemy submarine between midnight Tuesday and dawn Wednesday. The Kamo Maru was damaged and the Fuji Maru sunk. Of the passengers and crews ten casualties were caused and about 20 are unaccounted for the rest were all rescued."

The Fuji Maru, displacement 9,138 tons belonged to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. It was built in 1937 and since that time had been plying the Japan Proper-Taiwan run.

Speech in Diet By Shigemitsu Is Emphasized

(Continued From Page 1)

very rosy picture about the progress of the present conference at Moscow but the practice of such propaganda is rather questionable in order to make any international conference a success."

In reply to a question if he had any confirmed report that the United States and Britain had failed to put the question of Siberian bases in the agenda, thus giving another drawback to the Moscow conference, Mr. Iguchi called attention to the assertion of the Soviet monthly, War and Working Class, to the effect that there exists a neutrality treaty between Japan and the Soviet Union which the latter will observe to the full. The Spokesman added that the American magazine, Time, also wrote that the Soviets will not go to war with Japan.

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D.N.B. SCRIBE SEES BRIGHT PHILIPPINES

Adam Vollhardt Impressed by Rich Natural Resources In Archipelago

"The new Republic of the Philippines, now standing on the starting line of its national destiny, is assured of a lasting prosperity, as its exceedingly rich natural resources afford ample basis for every optimism regarding the new-born nation's future," Adam Vollhardt, Chief of the D.N.B. Tokyo Office, declared when interviewed at Tokyo Station on Friday evening on his return here from the Philippines.

Mr. Vollhardt went all the way to the Philippines to attend the ceremony at Manila of the Philippine Independence declaration, to observe the general situation there and also to interview Filipino leaders including President Jose P. Laurel and Japanese representatives on the spot.

"The Philippines," said the German correspondent, "obviously faces many problems in regard to its future development and construction. The general impression I received there, however, assured me that the Filipinos definitely can solve these problems successfully."

Stresses Rich Resources

Pointing to the very rich natural resources in the Philippines, Mr. Vollhardt said:

"Just think of the fertile land in the archipelago, abundant sunshine, tropical climate, rain and other favorable natural factors. These natural conditions assure the new nation of abundant production of hemp, rice, sugar and all other vital necessities and, moreover, the inhabitants are spared of much money and materials for housing and clothing which form a considerable burden in colder countries. These resources can naturally be dispensed with and utilized for the grand construction works in agricultural, industrial and all other fields of national activities which the independent Philippines has just started."

"These factors" he emphasized, "allow us to entertain an optimistic view regarding the future of the Philippines."

Recalling the independence celebration on October 14, the D.N.B. correspondent declared that all the Filipinos were happy to see their fatherland completely freed from foreign shackles which had bound it for the last four centuries. He said that he was confident that they can successfully accomplish their mission—the resurrection and reconstruction of the Philippine Republic.

Interviewed Laurel

Continuing, Mr. Vollhardt asserted: "I had the opportunity of personally interviewing President Laurel and all other Cabinet Ministers as well as Japanese Ambassador Shozo Murata and military representatives on the spot. From my conversations with these Filipino and Japanese leaders, I observed that, as Ambassador Murata also told me, the relations between Japan and the Philippines are by no means formal but are established on a really friendly basis."

SUMATRA JOINS IN P.I. JOY

Indonesians Glad to See Independence of Brother Nation

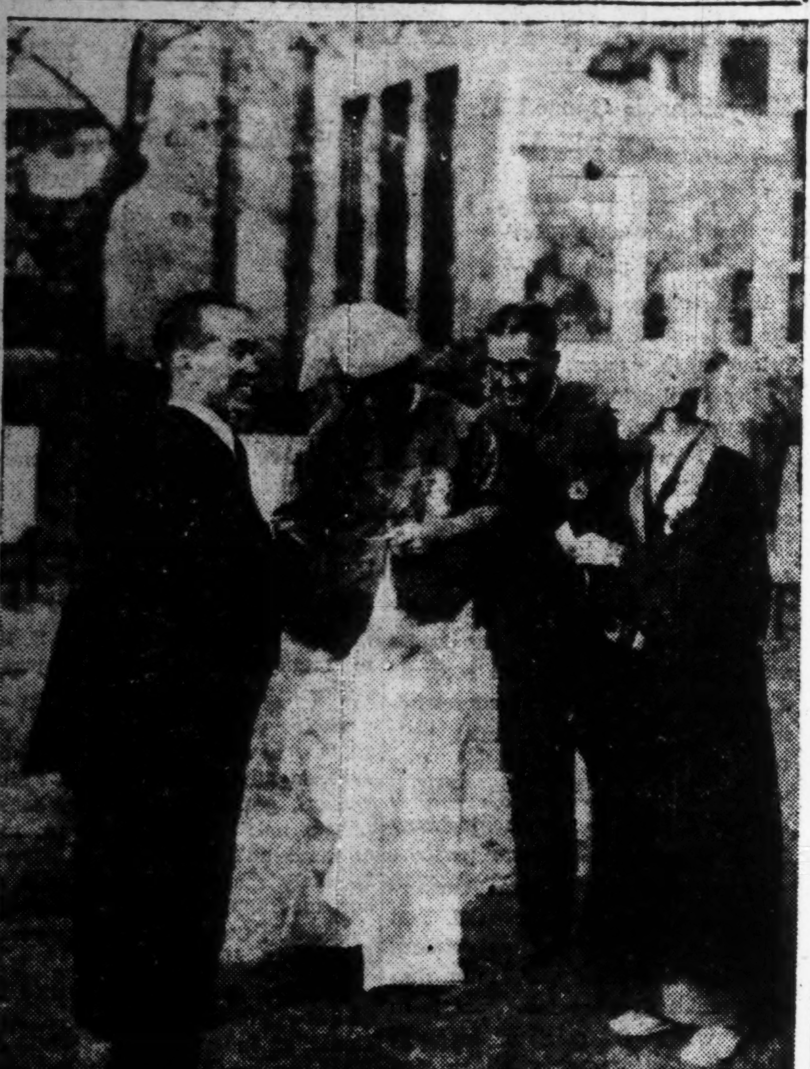
Domei

MEDAN, October 29.—Congratulating the attainment of independence by the Philippines, the Kita Sumatora Shimbun in Medan editorially declared "As the Filipinos and Indonesians belong to one national tree like the people of Java and Sumatra in the Indonesian sphere it is fitting that we send congratulations from Sumatra upon the attainment of their freedom."

The paper continued, "As in the case of a family we are pleased when a member obtains good reward and we should not therefore be downhearted or jealous at hearing that the Philippines have attained their freedom."

"May these cousins of ours attain speedy progress until they become a great and honored nation in the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia," the paper concluded.

Ambassador Feted



A garden party in honor of Dr. Thein Maung, Burmese Ambassador to Japan, was held from 2 p.m. Friday at the residence, in Azabu-ku, of Hyogoro Sakurai, Military Adviser in Burma. Shown above is Ambassador Thein Maung (center) at the party.

FILIPINOS MUST PRESERVE AND MAINTAIN NEW STATE

Laurel Exhorts People to Be United in Determination to Shape Future of Republic

Domei

MANILA, October 29.—The combined efforts of all Filipinos are needed to preserve and maintain the newly-established independent government, declared President Jose P. Laurel in a message to graduates of the sixth class of the Institute for the former U.S.A.F.F.E. men at the graduation exercises yesterday morning.

The message, read by acting Minister of the Interior Arsenio Bonifacio said, "Our flag, that sacred symbol of our liberty, our hopes and our ideals, now waves over our beloved land. You cannot behold that flag without deepening your faith in the future.

"Whereas in the early days of the war you were doomed to annihilation in face of repeated onslaughts by the powerful Imperial Japanese Forces, you are now privileged not only to live but to enjoy the lives of free men.

"More than the right to exercise that freedom is the duty to help in every way to strengthen and preserve the Republic which has just been set up."

Asserting that he did not doubt the patriotism of the graduates, the President declared in his message, "I am confident that in these our gigantic tasks, comparable only to the tasks that confronted our martyrs and heroes of the past, each one will be willing to do his part.

"These tasks surely will be attended with extreme hardships and difficulties, but united and determined with faith in God and ourselves, we will forge ahead surmounting all obstacles until we have built a Republic that can command the respect of the rest of the world.

Gripsholm Homeward Bound

Domei

LISBON, October 28.—The Japanese-American exchange vessel Gripsholm is continuing a smooth voyage since she left Murmagao, Goa, on October 22, the United States State Department announced, according to information from Washington. The Gripsholm is scheduled to reach Port Elizabeth, South Africa, on November 2 and enter New York harbor on December 2.

Tojo Stresses Determination Of East Asians

(Continued From Page 1)

lishment of a Ministry of Munitions, Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce and Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

The Munitions Company Bill, the Supplementary Budget and other related bills that passed the 83rd session of the Diet are to be enforced without delay and the Privy Council is to expedite its discussions of the various changes in the Official Organization Regulations involved in the enforcement of the various basic measures enacted by the Diet.

The administrative reform is principally aimed at the simplification of structure and economization of personnel, so that the maximum efficiency may be developed in wartime government. The Privy Council discussions of the amendments to the Official Organization Regulations are expected to be concluded in a few days. The new Ministries are scheduled to open on November 1.

As regards foreign policy, the first undertaking will be the fundamental revision in the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty which is to be effected shortly, while relations with Manchoukuo, Thailand, Burma and the Philippines are to be strengthened more than ever so that the total strength of Greater East Asia may be concentrated on the utter frustration of Anglo-American imperialism.

Sunday Church Service

The Evangelical Service will be held on Sunday in Tokyo at 10:30 a.m. at the German Church and also in Yokohama on the same day at 4 p.m. at the Union Church (Bluff), the latter being preceded by a children's service at 3:15 p.m. Both the services in Tokyo and Yokohama will be conducted by Th. Jaeckel.

BURMA ENVOY GIVEN WELCOME LUNCHEON

Dr. Thein Maung Thanks Japan For Bringing Freedom and Ousting U.S., Britain

A welcome luncheon party in honor of Dr. Thein Maung, Burmese Ambassador to Tokyo, was given by the Federation of Southern Regions Organizations at the Peers' Club at noon on Friday.

Count Hideo Kodama, adviser to the Japanese Army and President of the Federation, in the course of his opening address, appreciated the hearty cooperation rendered by Burma at the time of the Japanese military operations in that country, and paid high tribute to Dr. Thein Maung's character and ability.

The Burmese Ambassador, responding, expressed appreciation of Japan's magnanimous help in bringing about Burma's independence and the expulsion of Anglo-American influences from his country.

"Four years ago," stated Ambassador Thein Maung, "when I came here for a visit, I had a dream that I would come to Japan as Ambassador as soon as Burma became independent. At that time, I never thought that this dream would come true. Even today I feel as if I were in a dream. You can well imagine, therefore, how pleased and how happy I am to be here as Ambassador."

"The Burmese envoy then remembered that 40 years ago, as a student, he urged that all the East Asiatics should unite against Occidental aggression. "At that I was laughed at by many of my fellow students," he recalled, "but now the boy's dream has come true, for which I thank all of you here present and other leaders of your country."

Continuing, he declared that an anti-British movement arose in his country every 10 years in the past. In view of the inexorable hatred of the Burmese against the British, it was only natural that the Burmese should extend unstinted cooperation to the Japanese Forces.

Admitting that Burma lacks scientific education and also industry, the Burmese Ambassador solicited Japan's utmost help in that regard, saying: "I hope you will train the Burmese youths as you would your own brothers or sons."

In conclusion, the Ambassador proposed a toast to the health and continued success of the Imperial Forces.

In the afternoon, from 2 p.m., a garden party, given in honor of Dr. Thein Maung, was held at the residence of Hyogoro Sakurai, Adviser to the Military Administration in Burma, in Azabu-ku. Representatives of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, and Tokyo Metropolis, as well as numerous civilian leaders were present.

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AROUND THE SPHERE IN 5 MINUTES

Peking Students Training

Desirous of contributing their bit to the cause of their motherland, 50 Japanese students of the Peking Middle School and the Peking Commercial School are vigorously training in telegraphy. The majority of these youthful telegraphists aspire to join the Youth Aviation and Signal Corps, according to the Asahi dispatch from Peking.

Borneo Youths Study

About 60 native youths are undergoing a three-month training in agriculture at the Agricultural Institute established by the local Japanese authorities in the vicinity of Banjermassin, South Borneo. As agriculture by Borneo natives has so far been of a primitive nature, the young students training at the Institute are finding the agricultural course very interesting and surprising, it is reported from Banjermassin.

Barren Soil Reclaimed

Golden waves of rice plants now roll over the six-acre field beside the salt lake at the foot of Mt. Chungshung in South Shansi, which because of alkaline soil, has been given up as utterly unfit for cultivation. The miraculous success is attributable to the perseverance and efforts made by the youthful members of the Tungtao Agricultural Training Camp who succeeded in reclaiming the god-forsaken land against untold odds, it is reported from Yuncheng.

To Raise Silkworms

Plans are now under way for increasing the production of silkworms in Antung Province, whose geographical and climatic features are best suited for silk-raising in the whole of Manchoukuo, it is reported from Antung. With improvement in various facilities concerned, an annual output of 30,000,000,000 cocoons is safely expected.

Japan Culture for F.I.C.

With preparations having been completed, the Japanese Culture Institute in Hanoi will be opened on November 1, providing unbounded facilities to the 18,000,000 inhabitants of French Indo-China for studying Japanese culture and things Japanese in general, Domei reports from Hanoi. The Institute is expected to carry out a large-scale cultural campaign for local inhabitants in concert with other organizations concerned.

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IIMURA IS APPOINTED MILITARY COLLEGE HEAD

Lieutenant-General Minoru Iimura has been appointed President of the Military Staff College in succession to General Naosaburo Okabe who has been transferred to an important post, it was announced by the War Ministry on Friday.

At the same time, Major-General Keishichiro Higuchi has been appointed President of the Kurume First Military Reserve Officers Cadet School.

The War Ministry also announced the posthumous promotion of Colonel Matsutaro Tsukamoto, who died on the Southern front, to the rank of Major-General.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1943

Chungking's Newest Humiliation

Chungking must be frothing with impotent fury again as the result of having received another slap in the face from her so-called allies. This time it was not the United States lashing out the insult, but Britain in the form of a statement attributed to her Prime Minister, Winston Churchill.

According to recent dispatches, Senator Albert B. Chandler, Democrat from Kentucky, in a letter to the New York correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, has charged that Churchill opposes giving Chungking an equal voice with the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union in any conference negotiations. In this letter, Senator Chandler makes the illuminating remark that he was convinced of Churchill's attitude because of the statement made to him and the four other recently returned globe-trotting senators by the British Prime Minister that "he does not desire Chungking to sit at the conference table as an equal partner with the United States, Russia and Britain."

Setting aside the fantasy of all this talk of future negotiations and the problems of post-war reconstruction, which is nothing but Anglo-American propaganda to create the false impression on neutral countries that they are winning the war it is easy to understand the indignation in Chungking official circles at the British Prime Minister's attitude as disclosed by the American senator. The reaction can be gauged from the statement of the Chungking Foreign Vice-Minister, Dr. K. C. Woo, to foreign correspondents that if the peace Churchill talks about is to be maintained after the war, there must be closer cooperation among the so-called "United Nations" in general, but especially among the "big four and that is not only the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union but includes Chungking."

Churchill's attitude as alleged by the senator from Kentucky, however, is no surprise. The official British policy—and that of America too, for that matter—of not recognizing Chungking as an equal has been manifested time and again in the past. Despite the overtures made by Chiang Kai-shek's propagandists, he has never been invited to any of the Roosevelt-Churchill conferences. The latest Anglo-American humiliation of Chungking is the current tripartite conference of foreign ministers going on in Moscow. Prior to the conference, the Chungking newspapers, all mouthpieces of Chiang, sent up trial balloons to the effect that the Chungking Foreign Minister, T. V. Soong, might participate in the then projected Moscow conference while en route home from London. The fact that Soong proceeded to Chungking without stopping over in Moscow is adequate proof that he received no invitation from the United States and Britain, the promoters of the conference.

It has been comical to see Chungking periodically becoming irritated at articles by American and British journalists describing the Chungking regime as an insignificant factor in the war, only to be easily mollified by the cajolery of the Washington and London authorities. Will Chungking ever wake up to the double-faced policy of the United States and Britain? It would be well for Chungking to study the clear-cut exposition of the hypocritical war aims of their so-called allies and the contrasting record of Japan as presented recently by such Japanese authorities as Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu and Ambassador Saburo Kurusu. Particularly the statement of Foreign Minister Shigemitsu before the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives last Wednesday, when he elaborated on his epochal statement that "China is being restored to the Chinese" through the magnanimous policy of Japan, should furnish food for thought.

The Return of Past Problems

Within six months after the conclusion of the war, the United States will have at least 12,000,000 unemployed on her hands, noted the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics with alarm some time ago. Even if the United States should retain a large military establishment after the war, at least 8,000,000 or 9,000,000 men will be released from military service to flood the labor market. Another 6,000,000 will be discharged from the war industries. The utmost efforts to reabsorb these men into peacetime industry will still leave a residue of 12,000,000 unemployed, is the lamentation.

The basic cause of this unavoidable future catastrophe is to be found in the fundamentally unsound condition of American economy. For many years prior to the war, the American economic system had fallen into the hopeless morass of a permanent depression. Under the obsolete individualistic, capitalistic laissez-faire economy which the United States blindly insists on preserving as the so-called "American way of life," it is inevitable that there should be a permanent problem of mass unemployment.

The only steps which the leaders of America, in their reactionary unintelligence, could think of taking were to resort to the futile and wasteful spending for "relief" and doles, the futile and wasteful spending for re-armament, and finally the hysterical submergence of domestic problems in the dangerous distraction of war. But these measures did not constitute any remedy; they merely postponed the day of reckoning while leaving the situation to fester unseen. The end of the war will bring back the original unsolved problem with a hundredfold greater complication and a hundredfold greater urgency.

The leaders of America still do not seem to realize that the era of individualistic, capitalistic, imperialistic nations struggling in competitive anarchy is over. They still do not seem to realize that only a scientifically planned economy in a socialized state, cooperating with similar progressive states in a regional organization large enough to assure self-sufficiency, can provide the necessary conditions for steady employment, social security, or real political democracy in the modern world of today.

But the American leaders are still thinking of the postwar world merely in terms of soldiers' bonuses and insurance, of the revival of capitalistic investments in "backward" foreign countries, of a revamped League of Nations under a different name but dominated by the Anglo-Saxon countries. They seem to have no conception of the inevitability of a fundamentally different New World Order. Despite their promises of a better world after the war, they are demonstrating by their avowed war aims that they have no definite plans for improving the world beyond a few inadequate makeshift patches on the old scheme of things which was so manifestly unsatisfactory.

No wonder the American authorities are therefore worrying about the return of the problem of mass unemployment! No wonder the American soldiers are restless with worry about their social security when they should return to civilian life! No wonder the American industrialists turn out defective airplane motors like Curtiss-Wright's and ships that fall apart like Henry Kaiser's in an attempt to make quick profits while they can! No wonder American laborers strike and riot for their share of the gains of the temporary respite from depression! How can the American people be expected to be patriotic when under their befuddled government there can be nothing in prospect for them after the war save a return to the unsolved problems of the nightmarish past!

A Year Ago Today

October 30, 1942

As a result of the titanic blows dealt to the American navy force in the waters off the Solomons and Santa Cruz by the Imperial Japanese Navy, the first attempt of the United States to launch an all-out offensive against Japan has ended in complete fiasco, stated Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, today. This dismal American failure and brilliant Japanese victory, which were ironically announced on the very eve of America's Navy Day, has totally deflated the American balloon of public morale which Roosevelt was attempting to distend with a "grandstand play" based on the scheme of creating a second front in the Pacific.

* * *

Viewed from all angles, the European War is destined to become a gigantic and long drawn out crusade, and it is expected that the war, from its present aspect of military action, will give place to one of economic construction till Germany emerges decisively victorious over the Anglo-American forces.

The Shanghai Evening Post
The Peking Chronicle
The Syonan Sinbun
East Asia's Editorial Forum
Noon Extra
DONETZ BRIDGEHEAD CAPTURED
The Hongkong News

Anglo-American Citizenship

(From The Hongkong News)

The title which we have given to this editorial comment today speaks for itself. It is only necessary for us to impress on the public mind how closely associated is the picture which that title presents with the clear writing on the wall. In fact, it does not need more than the most average intelligence to read into that title, "Anglo-American Citizenship?" one deeply significant fact—that the decay of the British Empire is quickly reaching a state of decomposition. For making this position so clear to the world in general, credit must be given to the British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill! His hint, given during the course of his recent address at Harvard University, was broader than he possibly meant it to be and political circles the world over have not been slow to grasp the real significance of his statement on what he called "the possibility of a common Anglo-American citizenship!"

It may be that the purport of Churchill's remarks were directed towards playing on the American vanity by making out that, without the help of the United States, Britain would not be able to continue the war. What is more likely, however, is that Churchill was impelled to make this candid and direct confession of the complete dependence of the British Empire on American assistance in order to ensure that this help and assistance would be continued for the main purpose of securing the British Isles against attack. Churchill may also have hoped by his words to prevent any further decay of the British Empire by hitching its star to the American waggon for all time, or, at least, until he thinks Britain is in a position to throw over the tow-rope.

The world, nevertheless, has been able to judge better the situation in which the British Empire now finds itself. The Japanese made short work of some of her most important outposts in East Asia from which Britain had been receiving most of her raw materials. On the other side, the avaricious American dollar policy quickly seized the opportunity to make its influence felt in Britain's possessions in the west. And now comes the British Prime Minister's admission that he is even prepared to permit of a common sphere of interest between what is left of the British Empire and the United States! In other words, the British leader is prepared to turn over the residue of his nation's Empire to the Americans—and that is just what the Americans have been waiting for in order to secure their own selfish interests. Truly has it been said that Churchill's name will go down in history as "The Grave-Digger of the Empire"! What will the British people have to say to this "sell-out"?

Long-Term War

(From The Shanghai Times)

The present world-wide armed conflict is obviously a long-term war ultimately to be won by those nations which are fighting for lasting peace and justice. It will have to be fought over a number of years or even decades, during which period the Anglo-American aggressors will bend all their strength and effort to re-conquer the territory they lost during the first months of the war. The general trend of human progress, however, is decidedly favorable for the Axis Powers in their life-and-death struggle to liberate themselves as well as all other oppressed nations of the world from Anglo-American imperialism. The days of plutocracy, or any other variety of imperialism for that matter, are decidedly numbered, and the Anglo-American overseas empires are inevitably doomed to complete collapse. The tide of the universal rising of all "backward" peoples is too overwhelming to be effectively stemmed by any force of arms, no matter how formidable.

In this unprecedentedly crucial war, it has already been made clear beyond all doubt that Japan's position in East Asia is now absolutely impregnable, especially after the recent re-establishment of Burma and the Philippines each as an independent nation, free from any alien domination. The reason is obvious, because all East Asiatic nations are cooperating unstintingly with Japan in defending this part of the world against aggression with an unshakable determination to emancipate themselves and contribute to the construction of Asia's new order, under which each nation is to secure its proper place and each individual his or her right to enjoy life in peace. In fact, practically all of the 1,000 million Asiatics are alive with genuine enthusiasm for freedom and independence, save for a handful of Anglo-American-minded warlords at Chungking, who have debased themselves before the whole world by betraying the cause of Asiatic security and justice in the interests of "America's 60 Families" and their plutocratic associates in England.

What Chungking is now up to, in the final analysis, is a futile attempt to reconvert this country into a veritable American colony by obstructing the construction of a peaceful, united China. In fact, Chungking is providing various facilities for American air units in the interior provinces, while frantically appealing to the United States for more Lend-Lease aid, which is apparently designed as a huge Trojan horse for the American project for postwar domination of this country as well as the whole world. The Chiang regime even has gone so far as to send part of its army to India for no other purpose than to assist the Anglo-American invaders in attempting to "reconquer" Burma, which has since become the westernmost bulwark of Asia's security. Not only the Burmese but also all other East Asiatic peoples will indeed do well to note what Chungking is trying to do against Burma, against the National Government at Nanking and against Asia as a whole.

In spite of all the desperate attempts that Chungking and Anglo-American plutocrats may make to deprive Asia of independence and freedom so as to exploit this vast continent for their own purposes, the fact remains that all East Asiatic nations have already been enabled to know what it is to be their own masters, free from Anglo-American domination and exploitation, while Japan is rapidly completing her preparations further to increase war production and strengthen her striking power as well as East Asia's defenses, which even at the present stage are certainly strong enough to defy any attempt at aggression. Exactly how strong East Asia is in defending itself against invasion will be demonstrated on the Burma front or elsewhere when some major clash occurs between defenders and invaders.

All those who have any faith in justice and human progress should, therefore, never waver even for a moment in their resolve and endeavor to win the war and liberate humanity from the yoke of imperialism for all time to come.

U.S. Foreign Policy Topsy-Turvy

(From The Syonan Shinbun)

Walter Lippman, well-known American political commentator, in a recent contribution to the New York Herald-Tribune, charged the U.S. Government with over estimation of American strength and serious miscalculations on the balance of power. He explains that until November, 1942, the United States' role was principally considered to be that of supplying munitions to and otherwise assisting its hard-pressed allies. Since then however, the country had become directly involved in the fighting instead of merely lease lending, but the Government failed to alter its original conceptions. Its foreign policy has, as a result, become all topsy turvy.

America has undertaken more than she can cope with, both in production as well as in providing the necessary manpower to maintain her overseas obligations. The effect of this will soon be seen. America may have tremendous productive power, but there is a limit to what even America can do. And she has undertaken to do too much. Already difficulties are making themselves present in various spheres of domestic production, the home front, and in the fighting areas overseas.

To try and extricate the country from this serious predicament, the American warlords are seeking to accelerate matters in the Southwest Pacific, in a desperate attempt to shorten the war before shortages in manpower as well as ships and aircraft begin to make their effect felt. They are throwing all they have into the struggle in this theater, and are suffering tremendous losses, in men and material, to no avail, for Nippon stands firm, ready to deal with all enemy attempts to gain any decisive result. The enemy is exhausting himself here and must sooner or later find that the game is not worth the candle. It is proving too costly as Nippon is too strongly entrenched to be dislodged.

Fruits of Wisdom

To know how to suggest is the art of teaching.—Amiel.

* * *

God helps them that help themselves.—Old Proverb.

* * *

What is history but a fable agreed upon?—Napoleon.

* * *

The smallest hair throws its shadow.—Goethe.

JAPANESE LANGUAGE IS POPULAR IN JAVA

Many Schools Opened Throughout Island

By YOICHI ITAGAKI
(From the Hoso)

Part II

In the village of Karongsanban in the State of Tasikmaiaja, Province of Priangan, in western Java noted for its beautiful colored parasol making, I stopped suddenly at a primary school I was just passing. The strains of the National March had come floating to my ears. It was a four-room school house boasting of four teachers for each classroom.

Asking a teacher who fortunately appeared, I found out that the pupils were singing this national song of Japan with a complete understanding of its meaning. I then took the opportunity of asking this teacher how much change, if any, had taken place in the teaching now as compared to the prewar period.

He replied that student encouragement bodies had increased, that character training in moral virtues were now embodied and, lastly, that calisthenics had become popular. In other words, the spirit of Japanese education stressing spiritual and physical importance was spurring their education in Java. These Indonesians have now launched on the broad highway of physical and spiritual growth, emancipated as they are now from the servile domination of Dutch rule. "Spirit, spirit" is the cry permeating every hamlet and village throughout Java today.

Although the number of school children attending schools during the Dutch rule in Java did not exceed 2,000,000, more than 4,000,000 are attending classes since April of this year, according to a Java newspaper report.

Achieve Good Results

Proceeding along the three-point program of positive propagation of education, wiping out of illiteracy and the propagation of Japanese in the primary schools of Java, the authorities have achieved remarkable results in activating Indonesians spiritually and bodily, thus nullifying the Dutch policy of treating the inhabitants as ignorant. The Dutch had never taught the people the Dutch language on the assumption that it was not "suitable to their tongue." Moreover, they did not make efforts to spread the Indonesian language, fearing that it might unify the Indonesians. Rather they encouraged the teaching of dialects such as the Sunda language.

Today, Indonesian is the public language and is being taught even in the little village schools of Java. Propagation of Japanese, moreover is showing remarkable results. With only three months of teaching the pupils have learned more than five hundred characters and are able to write essays with the use of some Chinese characters interspersed therein. It is hoped that through the Japanese language these peoples can understand the Japanese spirit.

In short, Japan's policy of guiding the inhabitants have overcome the old European-American colonial ideology and is inculcating new life into the spirit of the local inhabitants. Today, one can witness the revival of not only the Indonesian peoples but the various races in the southern regions in general under a new impetus which is propelling them on to new activity. I would especially like to stress this point.

Is it not that our conception of these South Sea races is one similar to those illustrations often seen depicting the inhabitants of the southern regions as uncivilized, wearing palm leaves and a skewer through their noses?

Reborn People

The native peoples of the south are a people reborn, now that they have acquired a new spirit, a spirit that has been won through training. We must not forget that the peoples of the Southern Regions adequately possess the essence of modern races through an education that is progressing apace.

One can say that the independence of the Philippines and Burma, the question of political participation in Java will march on along broad paths to a brilliant future.

Realization that this broad pathway fraught with difficulties comes from a self-reformation is required, however, by the peoples of the Southern Regions themselves. The independence of a country is never achieved easily.

Only by realizing the supreme value of the spirit, only by constant self-training and only by the process of self-reformation can a new race be created, can a new nation be built and as a true member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere can they surpass their individual selves and join in the future filled with high moral values.

In that way the dawn of a new day will break above the skies of the peoples in the Southern Regions who will then be able to bask in a radiant light of peace and prosperity.

(End)

PART PLAYED IN FREEDOM OF P.I. BY JAPANESE WOMEN REVEALED

Mrs. Aki Ramos and Mrs. Kiyo Ponce Still Living Today—Independence Fight Told

By KI KIMURA
(From the Shukan Mainichi)

Very long before we even learned to read or write, it was commonly said that a woman lurks in the shadow of every crime. Our modern Eves scowl at this and call it a grave insult. If my memory serves me right, I remember having read, about four or five years ago, an article in a foreign magazine extolling the presence of women behind the great works of all ages and a zealous attempt it was to rectify the initial and invidious contempt.

Their veiled existence in the shadow of one as of the other however, is an established fact. Since woman, generally speaking, contribute a half share to the sum total of mankind's population, it is hardly likely that any doubt would occur that should seduce one into a belief that the fair sex has no nand in human affairs.

The Philippines has remedied the past by the attainment of a long-cherished independence. While the Philippines has depended on Japan from an early time for her independence, it would also seem that Destiny had ordained Japan to a support of that rightful cause. The activities of all classes of the Japanese people, soldiers, patriots, men of letters, adventurers and politicians, bear out Japanese assistance in the fight for Philippine independence, and, though unstated, it must not be overlooked that it was only natural that women too should have had a part in that noble work.

Rizal Was Versatile

Dr. Jose Rizal was an oculist by profession but as a novelist, historian, and a research student his country could find no equal. These qualities supplemented by a skill in art and in languages, for his knowledge of Occidental and Oriental langauges together numbered seven or eight, makes him a versatile genius and a gem his mother country may well boast of.

For the exposure of Spanish despotism in his novel "Noli Me Tanhem" he was banished from his country and after a fugitive life in Europe and America was finally arrested in 1898 and shot. His life resembles that of Yoshida Shoin in so far as following the short space of thirty years since his death, he proved a source of great inspiration to his countrymen.

In 1890, the fiery patriot Rizal en route to Europe in exile visited Japan, limiting his stay in the country to about forty-five days. The Japanese interpreter whom he then employed had a young and beautiful sister named Osei, who at the time was suffering from some ocular affliction. Learning of this, Rizal personally visited her, asking to be allowed to cure her.

The prime motive which inspired him to become an oculist was an intense desire to heal an eye trouble which had long distressed his mother. Unable to watch her bravely enduring the extended agony of her disease, he put his whole heart and soul into his studies. Specializing in that particular field, he won a doctorate and the skill he had acquired is said to have superseded that of Japanese medical practitioners of the day.

Cured completely of what she had believed to be a chronic ailment, Osei repaid Rizal's kindness with a deep respect and silent love. In the meantime, he too had inquired about her and to his satisfaction had learnt that she was the daughter of a samurai, well versed in the tea ceremony, flower arrangement, and the other cultural qualities which were the hallmark of a woman's education. Their mutual respect in this manner ripened into love.

Mastered Japanese

His helplessness at having to converse with her through an interpreter irked him. The holy, happy ground of sweet and sacred conversation must always be the precious reserve of lovers. Desirous, therefore, of directly transmitting his thoughts and feelings to her alone, he engaged upon the difficult task of mastering the Japanese language, a language said to be the most difficult in the world. A genius by birth and a natural linguist, he succeeded within a month in expressing his thoughts to her, though in a somewhat crude and haphazard fashion.

His impressions of Japan and the Japanese, jotted down in his diary are prolific with praises for the great kindness of our people, the cleanliness of their ways, and the beauty of the country. In view of the fact that the Filipinos deeply revere his opinion in all things, a wider propagation among them of his admiration of our people would no doubt assure a benign effect on Japanese-Philippine relations.

Although Osei humbly does not choose to expose herself to public admiration, it is believed that she lives today healthy and strong. No one, I am sure, would contend the surprise that would greet the citizens of Manila should they become aware of the fact that a Japanese lady, alive today, had been on the most intimate terms with Dr. Rizal at a time when even the renowned General Aguinaldo counted not the favor of an acquaintanceship with the father of Philippine independence.

While Rizal was the inspiration of the people toward independence, the hero who 45 years ago lighted the torch and dived into actual work of the revolution was General Aguinaldo. In those days the Independence Party comprised two schools of thought, one favoring America and the other Japan.

The pro-Japanese faction, which upheld that the only road to success lay in absolute dependence upon Japan in matters which concerned the East, favored Japanese protection of the Philippines.

Ramos Visits Japan

Representing the pro-Japanese faction, Dr. Jose Ramos, LL.D. and his party visited Japan in 1898. Dr. Jose Ramos remained in Japan and conscientiously pursued his drive for the achievement of his ideals. The pro-American party, meanwhile, had won their way to power in the Philippines. Unable to receive remittances from home, Ramos fell into straitened circumstances. In sympathy with his unfortunate plight, two women, Ishikawa Yasu and Arai Aki extended him every aid.

The help afforded Ramos by Ishikawa Yasu was derived by fishing during the day and tramping the streets at night as a massagist in Yokohama. The strain of excessive work wore out her healthy constitution and she soon succumbed through illness.

Arai Aki who continued her predecessor's charitable work crossed over to the Philippines in due course of time as his wife. Her husband died about 12 years ago but Mrs. Ramos, nee Arai Aki, old but healthy, still resides in the town of Misericordia, perhaps the only woman to survive the others of the little feminine group who partook in the Philippine independence movement 40 years ago.

The revelation of America's essential aim to annex the Philippines as her colony subsequent to the Spanish-American War awoke for the first time the pro-American faction, in power for a time in the Philippine Independence party, from its illusions. Realizing that there was no other country but Japan to whom it could plead for support, it sent Dr. Mariano Ponce on a mission to Japan which was entrusted with the purchase of arms and ammunition for a war against America.

Japan Receives Warning

Japan, however, had received a note from the United States warning against any interference in Philippine affairs. Aware also of the fact that it was an unwise policy to mar her amicable relationship with America when she felt the necessity of revising her treaty with the latter, she ordered a strict surveillance over the members of the Independent Party which had arrived in the country.

Despite this, Captain Hara Tei, a returned soldier, Sub-Lieutenant Nagano Yoshitera, Corporal Nakamori Saburo and the civilian patriots, Miyazaki Toten, and Hirayama Shu lent their assistance to the party in secret. A downtown girl named Okiyo, daughter of Udagawa Tsurujiro who lived in Kaji-cho, Kanda, Tokyo, was a member of the group. Her family some time afterward removed to Myokozan in Yokohama which was the secret meeting place of the Filipino revolutionists.

Petty police officer Okada, and detective Ishida, both attached to the Yokohama Police Board were the surveillance men who were dogging Ponce everywhere. In the course of their duties, however, they were so struck by his noble and public spirit that instead of arresting him they took it upon themselves to match him and Okiyo in wedlock.

In July last year I enjoyed the pleasant experience of renewing my acquaintanceship with Arai Aki and Mrs. Kiyo Ponce, recalling in pleasant conversations the adventures of bygone days.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

My God,
Before thy feet
I bow:

Thee, thee alone,
I worship and adore;

I take thy holy name upon my lips:

Thy changelessness,
Thy truth,
I contemplate,